

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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SQUALLY.

I HAVE this day put into the hands of an officer, (Capt. Davis) for collection, a number of accounts, and shall continue weekly, to place others there, unless they are settled.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Jan. 29, 1810.
The person who borrowed the file of the Kentucky Gazette for 1806, will please return it without delay. D. B.

Take warning.

WE feel it a duty we owe the public, to warn them, not to take an assignment of a land given by Median Day, as agent for Ellen M. Murtry, and Stephen M. Murtry, late of the county of Hopkins, Ky. for the conveyance of a certain tract or parcel of land, to Henry Creighton, which they held by contract from William M. Murtry, Sen. lying in the counties of Scott and Bourbon, joining the land of Samuel Gregg, Diggle, Torrens, and the pretended line of Thomas Quinn, Sen. The same being given, as can be sufficiently proven, to indemnify William M. Murtry, Jun. for the costs of suit, then, and now pending in the Bourbon Circuit Court, for which said M. Murtry had entered himself security. Said Creighton, at the time of passing the bonds, acted in the capacity of agent for Wm. M. Murtry, Sen. and at the same time declared that it was necessary that Day and Stephen M. Murtry, who claimed under said Wm. M. Murtry Sen. should give this bond merely to secure the said Wm. M. Murtry, Jun. if the costs of suit were thrown upon him. Said Creighton has since made acknowledgements to the same effect. But of late taking advantage of the general tenor of said bond, and denying the intention for which it was given; the said Creighton has offered to sell the said land, and to assign the said bond as security for the title. These are therefore to caution the public from purchasing the said land from the said Creighton, or taking an assignment on the said bond; as neither in Equity nor in Law has the said Creighton any title in said land. The bond being given to secure the said William M. Murtry, Jun. and by no means intended to invest the said Creighton with the right or title to the lands therein mentioned.

MEDIAN DAY,

STEPHEN M. MURTRY,

January 30, 1810. (\$ 150)

An old Song is always new when well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand, Suppl'd you all can be, However great be your demand Come friends, come unto me.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Well-Digger, Stone-Quarrier and Blasting. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of stone ready for delivery the first of April next, with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone-Quarriers will meet with employment throughout the year—None need apply that are afraid of gun powder or elbow grease.

John R. Shaw,

Well Digger & Stone Quarrier,
Lexington, January 27, 1810.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Taken up by Joel Quesenberry, on Two Mile creek, one SORREL MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands, one inch high, a small star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, her near hind foot white, and leg half way to her hock joint, appraised to 40 dollars:—Also, one mare Colt, a sorrel, foaled spring past, star in its forehead, some white on both hind feet appraised to 10 dollars.

D HAMPTON, J. P.
December 23d, 1809.

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THE Subscribers to this work are informed that it is now ready for delivery at the store of JOHNSON & WARNER.
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Of remarkable events from the creation to the present time.

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The late discoveries of Dr. HENSCHELL, and other eminent astronomers.

Illustrated with twenty-five correct Maps.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, IMPROVED.

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J & W. have also received an addition to their usual supply of Stationary, a few cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Fountain Ink Stands, Red Ink Powder, best Black and Red Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases, Asses-Skin, Memorandum-Books assorted, &c. &c.
Lexington, Ky. Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which I live in Jessamine county, on the waters of the east fork of Hickman, 10 miles from Lexington; containing between three & four hundred acres, with about two hundred & fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences with a large and convenient dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, Orchards, &c. As it is presumed no person will purchase until they see the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description.

ALSO—1000 Acres of Military Land in Barren County, on Peter's Creek, about fifteen miles from Glasgow.

ALSO—200 Acres on Little Harper, about sixteen miles from Nashville.

I will likewise sell one moiety of the famous Stud Horse, Young Baronet, whose pedigree and performances are too well known to need mentioning.

ALSO—An excellent Jack, four years old past. He is a colt of the old Royal Gift, and can shew colts of equal strength and beauty to any other in the United States. A reasonable credit will be given for the whole. Apply to

(if) JAMES MARTIN.

Taken up in Fayette County, on Shelby's branch, by James Laffoon, one BAY FILLY, supposed to be two years old last spring, 13 1-2 hands high, two fore feet white, and off hind foot also white. Appraised to twenty dollars. AMBROSE YOUNG.
October 25, 1809.

Pendleton County Sct.

Taken up by Daniel Williams, living on Blanket Creek, about seven miles from Falmouth, one BAY HORSE, rising six years old, with a bald face, three white feet, a good deal marked with the saddle, shod before, fourteen hands high, not docked nor no brands perceivable. Appraised to thirty five dollars this first day of December 1809.

JOHN FORSYTHE, J. P. P. C.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

SPEECH

OF
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 20th of December 1809, on the Joint Resolution approving the conduct of the Executive of the United States in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis James Jackson.

[Concluded.]

But the real dispute is, where it ought to be, with Mr. Erskine and his master the king. The charge which Mr. Jackson had made against the government or the Executive is this: that the President did enter into an arrangement with Mr. Erskine, the British minister, settling the affair of the Chesapeake and revoking the orders in council as they related to the United States, knowing at the time that Mr. Erskine violated his most positive instructions, and that the king would not be bound by the arrangement. The member from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) states that Mr. Madison failed in the performance of an incumbent duty in not demanding the authority of Mr. Erskine, thereby including in that expression his special instructions at the time of the arrangement; and that therefore Great Britain was not to blame in disavowing an unauthorized act!

I am sick of this subject, and return to the mission of Mr. Jackson. He is received as the minister resident and the successor of Mr. Erskine. His conduct soon induced the President to require of him written communications to prevent his equivocations. He was vested with no extraordinary power—he had no propositions to make upon the subject of a commercial intercourse, including the orders in council; but he was authorized to receive for consideration propositions from us. We, the injured party, must make overtures and he would listen to them and get the final answer from his master in the mean time!

He stated to our government in addition that the orders in council would not be revoked, but upon three conditions. I almost blush to state those conditions, which were, to purchase rights that belonged to us as a neutral nation.

1. The United States must abandon their restrictive system, non-intercourse, &c. against Great Britain—admit the British navy to our ports and harbors—and continue this system against the commerce of France, her allies and dependencies.

2. That the United States must abandon the colonial trade during the war, direct and circuitous.

3. The British navy must be called in to execute the laws of Congress against our own citizens, viz. the non-intercourse against France, and to capture our merchant vessels going to France, with a declared intention that this measure would be necessary to secure the bona fide intention of the United States.

And where did these conditions originate? Whose mind, so sickly and feverish at the prosperity of the United States as to propose them, particularly the last, which asks a formal surrender of one of the attributes of sovereignty? It was first attempted to fix the origin of these propositions on conversations which Mr. Erskine had with Messrs. Madison, Gallatin and Smith, then heads of departments. This was denied by Mr. Erskine in positive terms, in answer to the enquiries of this government. He denies that any such concessions or conditions were made or mentioned. It then is attempted to fix the blame of calling in the British navy to execute our laws upon Mr. Pinkney. To prove it, we call for papers, and how does it appear? That Canning made the proposition to Pinkney who never sanctioned in a manner such a degrading proposal. The truth is, that these propositions originated and were hatched in the brain of Canning. No other mind, I hope and trust in God, would have been so corrupt and audacious. Lo! we make a great struggle to fix every blame on our administration, and when that cannot be done no censure is attached to the foreign government! Our administration has been so unfortunate as never to be in the right with some politicians, and some foreign governments never to be in the wrong. We are thus told that we are not able to execute our laws, and that British cruisers in all their licentiousness must be permitted to capture our own merchantmen—and I suppose the next condition would be that we should get the British Parliament to make the laws for us, and then the British navy might better execute them—and that we should send our soldiers to the continent to fight her battles. Omnipotent Orders in Council!

Thus the door to negotiation was closed; unless indeed some should suppose that these conditions should be complied with on our part. These conditions being urged a second time after they had been rejected with indignation by the Executive, was good cause to have dismissed the British emissary, without waiting for personal insult. His offer in the case of the Chesapeake was also disgraceful and unacceptable. Keeping in view what has been said, I come to the slanderous charge made by Jackson, the British minister, against the President of the U. S. The British minister is called on repeatedly to give explanations and reasons for the disavowal of the arrangement with his predecessor. After much equivocation, he commences his task. Not satisfied with charging the disavowal to the mistake of Mr. Erskine in the violation of his instructions, he expressly charges the President with a complete knowledge that Mr. Erskine at the time violated his instructions, and that the President knew it would not be binding on the king his master. He says that no distinct complaint had been made of the disavowal. That he attributes to the candor of the President, to that forbearance arising from a belief that such complaint would be unreasonable. Page 32 33, of the printed documents, contain the substance of this charge. This charge was met by the Secretary of State with a positive denial, and with a declaration that the arrangement would not have been made, if Mr. Erskine had informed the President that the three conditions before stated, were the only terms upon which the compact was to be made.

Notwithstanding this denial and declaration, the charge is again repeated. The Secretary of State, feeling a just indignation at the dishonorable insinuation or charge, states it expressly, in such a way that it cannot be misunderstood, and declares to Mr. Jackson that such language was inadmissible. In reply to this admonition, the charge is still persisted in. The Executive has no alternative left but either to have admitted the truth of the charge, to have taken the insult, or to disavow the agent.

If it were not known to the world what step had been taken it would be unnecessary to proclaim it when the character of the Executive and those associated with him in the administration is known.

Thus, sir, without going into a tedious detail, I have only given the substance, from which you may get the spirit of the correspondence.

I do not think, like some members, that this is a national challenge, a defiance of war—a provocation to hostility. No, sir, it is a solemn declaration, that this nation has been abused and insulted, and that we will maintain the honor and the rights of the people, although it should cost a shade of disgrace over the fame of a foreign minister. The dismissal of Jackson is the exercise of a sovereign right recognised by the laws of nations and the law of experience among civilized nations—and Great Britain has no cause of complaint on that account. And should it be made a pretext for aggression, I proclaim it here, I proclaim it to the people whom I represent and to the American people, that I approve and applaud the conduct of the President in the dismissal of Jackson the British minister, that in so doing he has maintained the honor, vindicated the rights, and furnished the insults offered to an independent and patriotic people. He acted with decision, not with rashness—with a just resentment, not with passion. We may continue to pursue a wavering course until our liberties are destroyed by inviting foreign aggression—our forbearance has already drawn down upon us the contempt of other powers, and to this policy we may attribute many of the wrongs we have suffered. You are treated with contumely on the ocean, your citizens are impressed and held in perpetual bondage. Your commerce is destroyed, your flag was torn down and scattered to the winds of heaven in foreign ports, on the 4th of July, the day of our independence—and now at our own door, at the seat of the federal government, a foreign minister looks your President in the face, and charges him with falsehood—and we are told to submit to it. I am desirous to see this nation grow—nothing can stop its growth. But when I hear members talk about the growth of this nation, and declare that we cannot, or ought not to, reject the ten thousand wrongs we have suffered, it has often reminded me of a twine confined in his pen—give it corn enough to eat and the animal will grow fat, although you kick and cuff it for your amusement. It is a vulgar comparison, but suitable to such arguments. Let us recollect, that, like the animal, we may grow in fatness; but that fatness may soon be the spoil of others by slaughter.

I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Porter) make a war speech against France and Great Britain. If that gentleman is sincere, will he vote for strong measures of retaliation against both? If so, I will join him. He speaks of those wrongs having been committed continually for fifteen years. Did he vote or would he have voted for letters of Marque and Reprisal by sea and land against both nations last winter? If so, we should have voted together. But this ill comports with declarations of men in high

office at that time, that we had no cause of war with England, and that we should unfurl the republican banners against France. If we cannot contend with other nations upon the ocean, let us be independent upon our own soil; for our temporising policy has already given popularity to the British ministry, and I will venture to assert that no war that could at this time be waged against us would be more calamitous than the pressure we have felt for several years from the rival powers of Europe. And when we recollect the disastrous consequences of the revolution to Great Britain it is presumable no minister could carry on a war against us, six months if we were to war it all.

The same member (Mr. Porter) mentioned that one President (meaning Mr. Adams) had been ruined by resolutions of approbation, and that the leaders expected vacancies for their applause. As that member is better acquainted with those times and the sentiments of those of whom he speaks, I shall not contradict him; and, as I am a friend to the present Chief Magistrate, I shall recollect his advice, which I hope has originated from a fear that resolutions of approbation would ruin the present President. For my part, sir, I would have been as well satisfied to have expressed these sentiments on any other resolution which would have involved our foreign relations. I should have been as well pleased to have expressed these sentiments on a resolution to send Mr. Jackson home and recall Mr. Pinkney.

It has been said that it would require means perhaps to effect the object of this resolution, and that we shall have to talk of loans, &c. It will not require means unless Great Britain should make it a pretext for further injuries. If that should be the case, and if we must surrender our freedom, or vote means to maintain it, although we might be naked, hungry and moneyless, I would not hesitate to choose between slavery and death. And if it were necessary on such an occasion, and I had talents, I would invoke the states as saviors united by long suffering cemented by blood—I would revive the memory of former friendship by invoking the spirit of Seventy Six, pointing to the glorious achievements of our ancestors—and produce the effects of union by a recital of our wrongs.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS OF THE
TRANSLVANIA DEBATING SOCIETY.
[Concluded.]

LETTER III.
I shall peculiarly call your attention this time, my dear friend, to the following remarks upon our last meeting. I have settled myself permanently, among our young gentlemen during their debates, and had full leisure to scrutinize their society with more minuteness, and state with more precision than ever, the result of my observations.

The tuition of the French language, you know, is my professional pursuit, and having not long been in this country, like many of my brethren, I am not overburdened with business. My time is therefore employed, for this moment, in reading, making observations upon the occurrences of the day, and mingling in the amusement of the town.

Thus I have an opportunity of discovering the virtues and follies of mankind, and can ridicule their frivolities, without exposing myself to their invective.

Let it not however be supposed that I delight in finding fault, or that I view my fellow creatures with a malignant eye. Far otherwise. I am naturally of a lively disposition and may without vanity or falsehood assert, that I have a liberal heart, disposed to admire rather than condemn, and anxious for the welfare of every individual in society.

But I have digressed from the topic on which I meant to address you, and my subject compels me now to begin the sketch of two other young speakers to whom I gladly pay a passing and feeble tribute of approbation, though these gentlemen act and speak in such a manner, that their own talents are their best eulogy.

But however short I may come of the majestic march of Mr. C*****, and in vain describe the unaffected simplicity of Mr. L****, I yet indulge a hope that I shall be able to produce something that may amuse the grave, and detain the idle.

It should be superfluous here, to dwell upon the influence which these admirable speakers obtain every day, among their companions, in ameliorating manners, establishing the decencies of debates, and forming more and more a correct taste in literature. They have ventured to travel out of the beaten path to enliven their harangues by the brilliancy of metaphor, and charm the hearer by the new views of human nature which they have doubtless contemplated through the vista of Addison, or seen in the polished mirror of Mackenzie.

They have exhibited almost every part of oratorical topics in their de-

bar, and have shown that they are not only well acquainted with the principles of rhetoric, but that they are able to apply them with skill and judgment.

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ates. They attempted to indicate whatever is beautiful or deformed in society, and describe what is useless or valuable. Variety was the essence of their language; hence they abandoned the smooth and unbroken plain, however productive of the most useful harvests, to ramble amidst scenes, where nature exhibits her more varied, picturesque and fantastic forms. They displayed now and then the young moralist assuming the dictatorial chair, and endeavored to fortify the timid and determine the irresolute. They offered sometimes the metaphysician spinning his cob-webs whilst the philosopher had a corner for his theories. Eloquence winging often her daring flight to the double mountain, and even history clogging the wings of time. It was then that these fanciful orators enjoyed their triumph; they lead their admirers through the classic shades of the lyceum, that they might be exhilarated by the wit of Alcibiades, or instructed by the wisdom of Socrates. In fine, their fascination was extremely powerful.

I shall close these remarks, by observing, in general, that whilst these young speakers show any active exertions in the noisy field of political and literary warfare, they should try to exercise their talents, and disseminate their opinions on these great political questions which are alike important to all. The grand events daily occurring on the theatre of Europe, events at present so closely connected with all the operations of thought, wherever their influence reaches, afford matter for the most important observations.

But it must be remembered, that whilst they loosen the trammels which have hitherto strictly confined their views, they must not verge to the opposite extreme. The animosity of party spirit, must never contaminate young speakers' debates, nor indecent personalities, degrade the dignity of their functions. From fair and liberal discussion proceed those bright emanations of truth, which irradiate and convince the mind; but angry disputation, by strengthening the influence of prejudice and impeding the operations of reason, can only heighten the gloom, and perpetuate the reign of ignorance.

I have only now to add, my dear friend, some observations on criticism, which is of indispensable importance among such interesting youths. The habit, I think, of comparing our language, with that of the great masters of style, is a discipline to which every student must submit who is emulous of fame in the art of composition—and if in perusing the remarks of a perspicacious critic, he could find his sentiments anticipated, let him regard it as auspicious, and continue his pursuit of the olympic prize, with renewed ardor.

Criticism, in the well imagined allegory of the ancients, was the eldest daughter of Languor and Truth. She was at her birth, committed to the care of Justice and brought up by her in the palace of Wisdom. Being soon distinguished by the Celestials for her uncommon qualities, she was appointed governess of Fancy, and empowered to beat time to the chorus of the muses, when they sung before the throne of Jupiter.

The true path is here so distinctly indicated, that no one can hesitate between the real and the pretended critic. That art must be valuable which is produced by labor and truth, fostered by justice, and protected by wisdom.

These are, I believe, the great topics which present themselves as of primary importance in such a young and interesting debating society.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

JAN. 19.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill "authorising a subscription on behalf of the U. S. to the capital stock of Chesapeake and Delaware and Ohio companies." (This is a new title to the bill reported by Mr. Pope, "for the improvement of the U. S. by roads and canals," which, it will be recollected, was re-committed and reported in this form.)—On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the further consideration thereof was postponed till the first Monday in February next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 19.

CONVOY AND ARMING.

Mr. Burwell rose to submit to the consideration of the House the propositions of which he had given notice a few days ago. He should not now enter into a discussion of them, but wished them to lie on the table to be printed. He said he should, if he had an opportunity, make a motion to re-commit the bill now before the House respecting commercial intercourse, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the disposition of the House to incorporate these propositions in that bill or to make them the subject of a distinct proposition.

Mr. B. said it had always appeared to him, since the abandonment of the embargo, that further commercial re-

strictions would be unavailing. He had hoped the reasonable course of the government would have ensured a respect to our rights; but he now found the relations between the two countries to be yet unchanged. He said he had declared some days since, that he was decidedly against war, if it was possible to avoid it, and he was of the same opinion still. He would not, if it could be avoided, engage in a contest with either or both of the belligerents, or connect the nation with either of them. At the same time, however, he was equally confirmed in the opinion that the time had arrived, when it became the duty of the United States to maintain by force, if necessary, their right to carry on commerce to every country which will receive it on fair and honorable terms. The object of the resolution he was about to submit was to obtain a decision of the House, whether they would employ our naval force to convey our trade to those nations not having in force decrees against our commerce, and whether they would permit associations among our merchants for the purpose of arming and defending themselves in their trade to any foreign nation. At the same time Mr. B. said it was proper to declare it as his opinion, taking a view of the uncertain situation of affairs, and having reference to the late negotiation and the possible course which may be pursued by the British government in relation to this country, that it was a duty which they owed to themselves and to the nation to place the country in the best state of defence. With that view he said he would co-operate in any system which might be digested for preparing for war. He again declared that it was not his object to promote a war system. His object was merely defensive, as it contemplated nothing more than to defend those rights of the U. States which were not questioned in this House or elsewhere by any American, whatever his political opinions. Whenever the nation was called upon to take this course, he hoped it would be able to defend its rights. In presenting this proposition to the House, he had merely offered his view, which it would be presumption in him to say was entirely correct; but it was the result of his mature consideration. Mr. B. then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be required immediately to employ the public armed vessels for the purpose of conveying and protecting the ships and vessels, the property of the citizens of the United States laden with goods of their growth, produce or manufacture, and not contraband of war, in their trade to and from ports open for their reception by the regulations of the government under whose jurisdiction they are situated, and not being actually blockaded or invested by a competent force; provided such government shall not have in force edicts or decrees against neutral commerce; and that the owners and crews of merchant vessels owned, laden or destined as aforesaid, be permitted to associate and arm for their defence against illegal capture and molestation, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Mr. B. said there were two other views of this subject, which he had not touched upon. It would be hereafter for the House to decide whether it would be proper to permit the public vessels of the United States to recapture vessels taken under the orders and decrees; and whether it would be proper to authorize the merchants to associate and arm, and to permit them to capture any vessel by which they may be attacked.

Mr. Dana suggested the propriety of the variation of a word in the resolution, which was more peremptory than the stile generally used when speaking of the President of the United States. Heads of Departments were required, but the President was generally requested or authorized to do any act. As to the general subject of the resolution, Mr. D. said he was glad that it was brought forward; that a specific proposition was presented which the House could really understand, which seemed to be approaching somewhat to serious business.

Mr. Burwell said he had no objection to the modification suggested, but he thought the expression "request" was confined in calling upon the President for information, a case in which it was at his option to comply or not.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES.—Every attempt is making by Bonaparte, to avail himself of the dissatisfaction excited in America on account of the British government refusing to sanction the arrangement of Mr. Erskine, to induce that country to accede to the conspiracy he is organizing against our ancient maritime rights, and the foundations of our naval greatness. Mr. Armstrong has lately been treated with marks of particular attention at Paris, and a vessel which he has sent off from Dieppe is supposed to convey dispatches containing new propositions to his government.

A rupture with this country would be agreeable enough to the French party in America; but we hope that wiser heads will be found in the executive and legislature.

The following particulars are given on the authority of a gentleman who lately escaped from France, and who left Paris on the 4th inst—

"Troops are marching from all parts of the North for Spain, Bonaparte goes after the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be king of Italy, Spain is to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into twelve governments, Beaumanois is to be king of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom."

Russia appears to be completely reduced under French influence; the marquis of Traverse, a relation of the empress Josephine, has lately been appointed head of the naval department in Russia. This appointment places the Russian navy entirely at the disposal of Bonaparte. The influence of count Romanzoff increases; he has been heard to declare himself friendly to a negotiation with this country, but upon an inadmissible basis, namely, the entire abrogation of the English maritime code.

Marshal Ney, it appears has had an audience of his master at Fontainebleau. He was accompanied by the chamberlain of king Joseph. Their visit without doubt relates to the affairs of Spain, and from the information they will communicate the future plans of the invader will take their cast.

The arrival of sir J. Saumarez with the British fleet at Carlserona, has given great alarm to the Swedish government. It was apprehended that he meditated an attack upon the Swedish ships there, and measures had been taken for their defence. This alarm we have no doubt, is entirely without cause.

WALCHEREN.—Ministers, it is confidently stated, finding no abatement in the dreadful mortality of the army placed on that accursed soil, have come to the resolution of abandoning it without delay. So ends the tale of the most formidable, the worst planned, and the most unfortunate expedition on the records of our history.

NOVEMBER 25.

An article from Vienna, of the 21st ult. states that General Andreossi will remain in that capital, as French minister; and now adds, that the harbour of Porto Re, is to be declared a free port.

The death of the Empress of Austria, so confidently announced in a late Paris paper, is contradicted.

The Austrians are reported to be much dissatisfied with the treaty. We have all along believed that a loftier spirit existed among the people than in the government.

Government, we understand, are possessed of dispatches from Mr. Adair, dated in the early part of last month, which do not correspond with the report in the French papers, of the British influence in that capital having declined. The events on the Danube, and the successful progress of the Russians in Dobrogea, had excited much alarm and embarrassment in the Divan, but had not influenced any change in their intercourse with our minister, whose latest dispatches continued, we hear, to urge, at the desire of the Porte, the presence of a British squadron in those seas.

CORK, Nov. 11.—The Henrietta, of Baltimore, from Bareman, which was captured on the 19th ult. by the French privateer Decide, was re-taken on the 4th inst. by the Helena sloop of war, and arrived here this day.

Cadiz, December 3.—This place is all in confusion; the emperor of France has notified to this city, that if they suffer the ships of war now lying in this harbour to be taken away or destroyed by the British, that the whole moveable property of Cadiz shall be confiscated for the use of the French army. The public consternation is great, for a desperate battle is said to have been fought, in which the Spanish army consisted of 50,000 men who were put to the rout with great slaughter by the French. The Spanish cavalry contributed to their defeat and destruction, by their cowardice as they were the first that fled, and in their flight broke down and trod to death their own infantry battalions.

[The above was copied from the original letter of a citizen of Philadelphia, on board a Philadelphia vessel in the port of Cadiz.—The battle referred to is probably that of which we had some account before, as having taken place at Ocania.]

Tarragona, Nov. 14.—By an official despatch of the 30th of the last month we learn, that the British squadron which was sent to drive the French from Ionian islands, have effected that object; that the garrison of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered themselves prisoners of war after a weak resistance; and that the Republic of the Seven islands is re-established under the protection of Great Britain.

Cadiz, Nov. 30.—The last letter from Coruna, on the authority of credible information from Oveilo, asserts that families emigrating from Oveilo are constantly entering the Asturias; that province is in a state of insurrection; that the celebrated Murillo with his two veteran battalions has gone to protect it, and that for the same purpose a division has marched from Asturias for Bilbao. They also inform that a division of the army of the left is march-

ing towards Leon doubtless with intent to lead the enemy towards the north of Spain, and oblige them to withdraw a part of their forces from the Tagus.

Dec. 1.—The gov. gen. of Gerona Don Mariano Alvarez has sent to don Antonio Cornet, on the 4th Nov. a copy of the official letter of the same date which he transmitted to the gen. in chief don Joaquin Blake, acquainting him that the enemy had attacked the place on the night of the 3d at various points, without doubt intending to storm the Bastions, in which action as well as in all that have hitherto occurred, the valiant garrison and the incomparable inhabitants of the place were covered with glory.

Dec. 3.—The capt. of a merchant Xebec, who on the 17th last month arrived at St. Kitts from St. Felice de Guixols, brought the agreeable intelligence that the French having on the night of the 11th attacked the immortal Gerona in the midst of a dreadful hurricane, the undaunted Geronese suffered them to enter the city by the point of St. Pedro, and when they were within, the besieged fought with so much bravery, and poured upon the enemy from all the openings and trenches such a brisk and well directed fire that a greater slaughter never took place. Some who escaped from it, being pursued by our troops, perished in the river; and their total loss in killed and wounded may be estimated at from 3500 to 4000 men.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) Nov. 25.—Arrived, the United Kingdom, from Port Glasgow. She touched at St. Kitts on the 8th inst. and learnt there that Admiral Cochrane had arrived at Barbadoes with a number of troops from Halifax, destined for the reduction of Gaudaloupe, which, it is expected, will prove an easy conquest, as most of the inhabitants wish to be under the protection of the British government. The Governor of Gaudaloupe had disarmed the militia, which he knew to be inimical to the present ruler of France, and raised several corps of black troops in their stead, with which, and the rest of their effective force amounting in all to upwards of 800 men, he had withdrawn into Fort Fleur de lay Pays, the strongest fortification in the island. There were upwards 8000 troops ready to embark at Barbadoes, besides marines, and some other troops from the adjacent islands, which would comprise a formidable body of about 11,000 men. The attack was expected to take place at this day.

Extract of a letter from Boston to the editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"Capt. Patterson has just arrived in town from the Vinyard, where he came passenger in the brig Actor, from Cadiz for Boston. Sailed Nov. 30th. Understood that a large French army was advancing into Spain, which was expected to be before the walls of Cadiz within sixty days. The Spanish patriots were alarmed, jealous, and divided, although every man in Cadiz was converted into a soldier for its defence. The ships of war remained as before; but it was supposed the British would destroy them rather than suffer the French to obtain such an addition to their navy. Some of the principal Spaniards were preparing to leave the country having shipped their property to England."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in this town.

"I have received letters from Martinique and St. Croix up to the 25th December. The expedition has gone against Guadaloupe—that previous thereto two French frigates and a corvette had arrived at an out port, and had just time to land 700 men, when admiral Cochrane attacked them and the battery, destroyed a frigate and three corvettes. The Melampus frigate had captured another Corvete. On the French frigates' passage out they fell in with H. B. M. frigate Juno, capt. Shortland, who engaged them and a corvette for three hours. Capt. Shortland was killed, and the Juno obliged to strike, being just ready to sink. She was immediately burnt by the French."

Baltimore Paper.

SPANISH AMERICA.—Late letters from London say that in the event of entire conquest of Spain by Bonaparte, the most rigorous measures will be adopted to erect independent governments in South America: for which purpose Miranda had been making the necessary preparations and arrangements:—One of the letters adds, "Should Britain be so fortunate as to take the lead in an enterprise of such vast moment to herself, and to the liberties of the world, her fleet would be amply sufficient to protect the sea-board, while the inhabitants, who have so long sighed for independence, might organize, for themselves, a government suited to the genius of its citizens; and if agriculture, commerce, and the arts of peace should meet with that protection, which doubtless, in all well regulated communities are of primary importance, these splendid regions, now the haunts of misery, and the abode of wretchedness, would, under just laws and wholesome regulations, exhibit in a few years to an admiring world, the transcendent advantages resulting from independence and self government."

THE IMPORTED HORSE

 I now at my farm, in Jessamine county, and I will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, or Richmond, Madison county.

MAGIC was got by Volunteer, the sire of Spread Eagle, Surling, Triumvir, Recruit, Commodore, &c. He is an elegant horse, of fine size—pedigree and performance will hereafter be detailed, and the price at which he will stand specified—which shall be lower than any horse of his rank has ever stood at in this state. SAMUEL H. WOODSON. Jun. 29th 1800.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Plantation of 101 acres, whereon Mr. Hugh M. Hinton lives, within 3 miles of Lexington, between thirty and forty acres cleared, part of it in meadow with grape and peach orchards, and a two-story brick house, good double barn, and stone spring house, and every other necessary building. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. GEORGE TEGARDEN.

N. B. If not sold by the 1st March, it will be for rent. 11M

LOTTERY.

THOSE persons who still owe for tickets purchased in the 2d lottery for the improvement of main street, are informed that the names of those who are in arrears on the 1st of March next will be published in the public papers, and their respective notes and accounts advertised to be sold at public auction before Satterwhite's tavern. February 2, 1810. St

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand given by James Lewis to the subscriber for the delivery of sixty loads of fire wood, at 7s. 6d. per load—due the 25th Dec. last. D. COBBS. Lexington, Feb. 6, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement which they have been pleased to give him, since he has been in this place. He further wishes to inform them, that he has just received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions, and that the commands of those who may please to favor him with their custom, will be executed in a faithful manner, and with the greatest expedition. Samuel Owens.

Lexington, Feb. 3, 1810. 1f

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 30th January, a negro man named ESTRIDGE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerable stout make, one eye out entirely, when walking turns his right foot out more than the left, took away with him a variety of good clothing.

Whoever will apprehend said negro fellow, and deliver him to me, or lodge him in any goal, so that I get him, shall have the above reward and also all reasonable expenses allowed by me.

Thomas Owens.

Bourbon County, Feb. 5, 1810. (3t*)

NOTICE

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Nathaniel Pettit, dec. are requested to come forward and have them adjusted; and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATH'L. PETTIT, Jr. Admr. Fayette County, Feb. 2, 1810. St*

THIS is to warn all persons from purchasing, or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to David Allen of Campbell county, for about the sum of seven hundred dollars, payable in Whiskey and Horses; as I discover it is not in his power to make me a title, or cause it to be done, for a tract of land lying in the said county, for which said bond was given. Perhaps the sum above mentioned is divided into two bonds, one half in horses the balance in whiskey.

JOHN J. FLOURNOY.

30th Jan. 1810. St*

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.



Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington

Andrew McCalla

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have sent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe.—It is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them. A.M.C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON Saturday night, the 3d instant a BLACK HORSE saddle and bridle, foxed, shod all round, the shoe on the near fore foot has but six nails in it, the near fore foot and off hind foot white, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old—a very large scar on the right hip, trots, racks, paces and gallops well—any person delivering the said horse to me living on Winchester road, near Mr. Todd's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. If stolen, twenty dollars will be given for the thief and horse.

JAMES PEELE. (3t 50c.)

February 6th 1810.

Taken up by Andrew Shanklin.

Montgomery County, Flat creek, a ROAN MARE, six years old last spring, the near thigh has been broke, the off hind pasture joint larger than it ought to be, by nature, a small star in her forehead, appraised to 5 dollars.

ALSO, a yearling BAY FILLY, both hind feet white, with a small star and snip, docked, appraised to 10 dollars.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, J. P. & C. November 13, 1809.

Taken up by John Calhoun, in Woodford county, on South Elkhorn, a BAY HORSE, six years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, appraised to 10 dollars. J. FINNIE. October 16, 1809.

GARRARD COUNTY, ECT.

Taken up by Betsey Ann Tungate, living on the Vineyard road, a BAY MARE, about 7 years old, both hind feet white, with some small saddle spots, 14 hands high, appraised to 23 dolls. 50 cents.

ACHILLES BALLENGER, J. P. October 27, 1809.

Taken up by Joseph Green, in Scott county, near George town, a SOREEL MARE, about eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, bob tail, off eye out, a wart on her off flank, appraised to 50 dollars, before Richard Gano, justice of the peace for said county. JOSEPH GREEN.

"True to its charge—
the Herald of a noisy world;
from its nation's clanking at his back."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of eight weeks and three days. Eighty-five Laws and eight Resolutions were passed; a list of which will be found in our paper of to-day, together with the Law altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

We have no important results from the deliberations of Congress—Mr. Macon's Commercial Bill is the principal subject before them. There appears to be but little doubt of its passage, in some shape or other in the House of Representatives. The alterations and modifications already proposed, are numerous.

John Allen has resigned his seat in the Senate of this state—Wm. Logan has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Pal.

The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. by a large majority.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, by the proper department, a statement of the number of troops composing the regular army of the United States, the number stationed at each of the frontier garrisons or forts, and particularly the condition of that detachment of the regular force allotted for the defence of New-Orleans, the number sent there, the different dispositions which have been made of the detachments and the present effective force of the same, with such other information as he may deem necessary to communicate respecting the state of the army.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, after lamenting that an ineffectual attempt had been made in the Virginia Legislature to lay a tax upon Dogs, adds, "It may not be inapplicable here to state a circumstance which has come under our knowledge, and which is one out of a thousand instances daily occurring, of the ravages committed by 'useless dogs' upon that useful and important animal, the sheep."

"A gentleman in the neighborhood of Petersburg, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and anxious to improve the breed of sheep in this part of the country, (where as yet no efforts have been used for the purpose, much to the disgrace of the farmers generally)—during the last summer, purchased of Col. Humphries two full blooded Merinos, for which he gave, we believe, \$120 a piece. Much trouble and expense attended their conveyance by land, and their transportation by water, (a distance of about 500 miles)—after all this trouble and expence, however, the sheep at length arrived safely in the gentleman's farm-yard—But mark the catastrophe!—These invaluable sheep, (the only ones ever brought into this part of Virginia) had not been 6 hours on his premises, when they were torn to pieces and devoured by DOGS!—Thus perished the first attempt at the introduction of Merinos into Dinwiddie county!"

A report of the Athenian Society of Baltimore is highly encouraging to those who embark in Domestic Manufactures. The institution commenced the 12th of January 1809—the sales to the first of March were only \$355 28; But from that time to the 1st December they amount to \$17 252 70, averaging \$1306 26 per month. As the stock begun with was small, and the expenses of commencing, considerable, the profits thus far have not been great; but the experiment made is sufficient to prove that the concern will be as profitable as it is patriotic.

A Society for Agricultural and Manufacturing purposes, has lately been established at Columbia, State of New York; at the head of which is the venerable and patriotic Chancellor Livingston. Indeed, in all parts of the Union, we perceive societies forming for promoting these great objects of national pursuit.

MANUFACTURES.—It appears by a report of a committee of the General Assembly of Vermont that the distaff and the shuttle have not been neglected by the Fair of that state. The committee calculate the amount of household manufactures for the last year at 1,505,550 yards of cotton and linen cloth, and 1,145,445 yards of woollen cloth; besides hosiery and other articles usually made of wool, cotton and flax, to an extent nearly sufficient for the common use of families. The number of Clothier's works are stated at 163—Carding Machines 137—Furnaces 8—Forges 26—and four establishments for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods in their various branches. In Middlebury there is a marble factory which annually yields a very large quantity of marble of various kinds, said to be very little if any inferior to that which is imported from foreign countries. The roiling and slitting of iron is carried on to a great extent at Fairhaven, and at Vergennes. And the copperas mine at Stanford bids fair to yield a large supply of the important articles of copperas and vitriols.

ANOTHER DECREE.

A letter from Tonningen, dated Nov. 17, says:—Since my arrival here accounts have been received of another decree of the Emperor, dated Paris, Oct. 29th, prohibiting the importation and exportation of all articles of foreign growth to and from Hamburg; which has had a very sensible effect upon the markets, made void contracts, put a stop to all sales. Before this all articles were forwarded to Altona from this port; then smuggled into Hamburg; from thence they were allowed to be freely exported. [Phil. pap.]

Letters from Lisbon, received at Norfolk, say, "that from the quantities of stores and provisions found on board the ships captured in the Mediterranean, it is conjectured that they were bound to South America, or the West Indies. No accounts had been received at Lisbon of the remainder of the French fleet. Gerona had not surrendered as was reported. Lord Wellington has not been appointed Regent of Portugal, but Commander of all the forces."

The Spanish ships of war at Cadiz are divided; a part lie above the city, and could not be destroyed without the consent of the Spaniards—the other division lie before the city and could easily be taken by the British, if the danger was eminent of their falling into the hands of the French. But if the Spanish patriotic leaders mean to emigrate to South America, or establish an independent government, they will probably take the ships with them.

The British Parliament were to meet on the 23d of last month.

The news of the evacuation of Walcheren has not yet arrived.

Several French frigates have arrived at Gaudaloupe, with reinforcements for the defence of that island.

A LIST OF LAWS

Passed by the Legislature of this State.

An act respecting the fixing of petit jurors for non-attendance.

An act establishing an academy in the county of Warren.

An act adding a small part of the county of Lincoln, to the county of Mercer.

An act for the relief of William Lacey.

An act for the relief of the heirs of James Armstrong, deceased.

An act for the erection of a bridge across Rough Creek, in the county of Ohio, and across North Elkhorn, in the county of Scott.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to repeal the provisionary clause of the act establishing the county of Harrison, and an act supplementary thereto.

An act to incorporate the Shelby library company.

An act making provision for the payment of the witnesses in the impeachment of William C. Rogers.

An act erecting a county, out of the counties of Lincoln, Pulaski, Madison, and Knox.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the fourth fork of the Kentucky river.

An act authorizing the judges of the circuit courts, to hold additional terms, in certain counties.

An act authorizing the judges of the circuit court of Fayette, to hold an additional term, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of certain sheriffs of this commonwealth.

An act authorizing the erection of a bridge across Licking at Cynthia, and for the better regulation of said town.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Edgman.

An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts regulating Middletown, in Jefferson county.

An act to explain the privilege of prison bounds.

An act for the better regulation of the town of Ruffelsville, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing Samuel Short, to enter and survey 300 acres of land, on which he now resides.

An act establishing election precincts, in the counties of Clay and Gallatin.

An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for the payment of the debt due the commonwealth, for the sale of vacant lands, approved December 27th, 1806.

An act concerning the extinguishment of the Indian claim to lands within this commonwealth.

To amend the several acts, concerning the turnpike, and wilderness road.

An act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Logan and Ohio.

An act establishing certain academies, and for other purposes.

An act to keep open, and improve the navigation of certain water courses.

An act establishing certain academies, and for other purposes.

An act regulating the laying the county levy in certain counties.

An act authorizing George Calhoun, sheriff of Henry county, to give bond and security, at the next February court, for the collection of public revenue.

An act authorizing the trustees of the Bethel and Shelby academies, to sell their lands, and for other purposes.

An act to alter the time of holding certain circuit courts.

An act authorizing the erection of a turn-pike gate on the road leading from the mouth of Triplett's creek, and from Lewis's mill on Fox's creek in Fleming county, to the mouth of Big Sandy river.

An act for the benefit of Johnston Sargent and Richard Morton.

An act to repeal in part an act passed at the session of 1808—concerning the town of Augulla.

An act for the benefit of John M'Gill and Andrew Guyfal.

An act altering the mode of taking the list of taxable property.

To amend the act entitled an act for the regulation of the town of Columbia, in Adair county.

Establishing the mode of proceedings, in cases of forcible entry and detainer.

Concerning the removal from office, by address and the expulsion of members of the legislature.

To regulate the proceedings in suits at law, and in chancery.

To amend the several acts respecting clerks of courts in this commonwealth.

For the appropriation of money.

An act for the relief of Amos Loney and Thomas Scott.

To amend an act entitled an act, providing for the recovery of money fraudulently drawn from the treasury.

An act entitled an act to extend the time, for and further, to regulate the debt due the commonwealth, for the sale of vacant lands.

An act allowing an additional number justices of the peace, in certain counties.

An act for the better regulating the town of Monticello, in the county of Wayne.

An act for the benefit of the Woodford academy.

An act concerning the bonds of certain officers, guardians, administrators, and executors.

To alter the mode of holding a term of Henry circuit court.

An act authorizing the editors of the Examiner to insert certain advertisements.

An act to amend the several acts, respecting the town of Maysville, in the county of Mason.

An act making compensation to Edward Bradshaw, the surveyor of Christian county.

An act to establish an academy in Green-up county.

An act for the erection of a new county out of the counties of Hardin and Ohio.

An act authorizing a majority of the justices in Henry county, to lay an additional levy.

An act allowing additional terms to certain circuit courts.

For the relief of Joliah Brooks.

For the relief of Bernard Todd.

For the relief of John P. Thomas.

To authorize John Carothers and others, to appropriate certain vacant lands.

To authorize certain officers of government, to transmit and receive by mail certain papers, and to provide for paying the postage out of the public treasury.

Declaring acts of assembly to be in force from the passage, unless otherwise expressed in the act.

Providing for the publication of Hardin's reports of the decisions of the court of appeals.

For the benefit of Joseph Barnett and his associates.

To amend the militia laws.

To incorporate the Frankfort bridge company.

An act limiting the number of justices of the peace, in Butler Rockcastle, and Grayson counties.

An act providing a compensation, for the killing of wolves, under certain restrictions.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts, concerning the turn-pike and wilderness road.

An act to amend the several acts of assembly, concerning the town of Frankfort.

An act to amend the law concerning mills, and other water works.

An act for the relief of Peter Cummins and John N. Lee.

An act declaring the boundaries of certain counties in this commonwealth.

Regulating clerks fees.

Appropriating the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

An act to regulate the manner of keeping and collecting accounts due the Penitentiary, and for other purposes.

A resolution providing for printing the militia law.

An act authorizing the county court of Mercer to sell part of the public square, in the town of Harrodsburg.

An act providing for the recovery of costs expended by Jacob Skiles and others, in defending themselves against certain prosecutions.

An act authorizing the county court of Clay, to lay their county levy, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Francis Triplett.

For the benefit of the administrators of Allen M. Wakefield deceased.

To amend the several laws concerning inspections.

A resolution for binding the laws.

A resolution respecting the election of a senator to Congress.

A resolution appointing a committee of finance.

A resolution approbatory of the conduct of the executive of the United States, in dismissing Francis J. Jackson.

A resolution respecting the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the State of Massachusetts.

A resolution upon the subject of the amendment proposed by the state of Pennsylvania, to the constitution of the United States.

A resolution for printing the act passed at the present session, for altering the mode of taking in the list of taxable property in this commonwealth.

AN ACT

Altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the lists of taxable property in this Commonwealth, shall hereafter be taken and ascertained in the form and manner following, viz.

§ 2. That the county court of every county shall at their first court after the first day of April in the year 1810, and at the February or March county court of each year thereafter, appoint some fit person in the bounds of each militia company, to receive and take in all lists of taxable property within the same, and also have full power to make re-appointments whenever they shall think proper to do so—and if the bounds of any company should lie within the bounds of two or more counties, the court of the county in which the commanding officer of such company shall reside, shall make the appointment. And each person appointed by virtue of this act, for the purpose of taking in the lists of taxable property, shall, before he begins to exercise the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace—"I (A. B.) do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may

be) that I will to the best of my knowledge, diligently and faithfully execute the duties of a commissioner in taking, in the militia company to which I belong, the lists of taxable property, according to the directions of the act, entitled 'an act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property,' without favor, affection, or partiality—So help me God." A certificate of which oath shall be transmitted by the Justice administering the same to the clerk of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the same.

§ 3. The person so appointed in each company shall attend at the place of mustering, in the bounds of the company to which he is appointed, to take in lists of taxable property from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening of the several days set apart for mustering in such company to the months of April and June, of which attendance at each muster, he shall give ten days previous notice by advertisement at two at least of the most public places in his district.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every person subject to taxation, to attend at the time and place required by this act, and give in a full and fair list in writing, of all persons and property he is bound to pay taxes for, by any law in force in this commonwealth.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the person appointed by the court, to attend at the time and place, required by this act, to take in and receive lists of taxable property from all such persons as shall attend to give in the same; and the person so appointed by the court, is hereby authorized and required to administer to each person giving in his or her lists of taxable property, the following oath, or affirmation, to wit:—"I (A. B.) do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that such list contains a true and perfect account of all persons, and every species of property belonging to, or in my possession, subject to taxation, on the tenth day of March last, and that no contract, change or removal whatever, of property, has been made, or entered into, or any other mode devised or used, in order to evade the payment of taxes.

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That each person subject to taxation, who shall fail or refuse to attend at the time and place, required by this act, for the purpose of taking in lists of taxable property, shall have till the first day of August to attend at the house of the person so appointed by the court, and give in his list of taxable property in the same manner as if he had attended at the time appointed as aforesaid—or, to transmit his or her list of taxable property, accompanied with such affidavit as is required by this act.

§ 7. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall fail to give, transmit, or deliver to the person authorized by this act on oath or affirmation, or transmit such list agreeably to the provisions of this act, the person so failing to attend and give in his list, or transmit the same, or giving or transmitting the same, shall be liable to a fine of 5 dollars; and the person so appointed by the court, to receive such list, shall proceed to list his property agreeably to the best information he can procure; and all such property so enlisted, shall be more-over subject to a treble tax, to be collected and distrained by the sheriff, as in other cases—where fines and treble tax, shall be recovered in the county court by the following mode of proceeding; and shall be applied as hereafter directed.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That the person so appointed by the county court, as aforesaid, shall give information to the county court for his county, in person, if he is able to attend—if not, in writing, at any time before the first day of September, of all such persons as shall have so failed, or given in a false and fraudulent list of their taxable property, which court shall forthwith direct their clerk to issue a summons requiring the party to attend at the next court, to be held for the county, to shew cause, if any, he or she can, why he or she shall not be fined and treble-taxed, for failing to deliver in his or her list, or giving in a false and fraudulent list of taxable property—and any person or persons being served therewith by the sheriff, may appear and defend the same; and the court shall proceed to enquire into and decide the same in a summary way, according to the justice of the case; and if the defendant shall be found guilty, the court shall give judgment and award execution, for such fine and treble tax and costs; unless the court for good cause shewn, shall continue the same until the next term, and the court shall certify such treble tax to the auditor and sheriff, that the same may be collected and accounted for; the fine, after deducting thereout as much as the court may think a reasonable allowance to the person authorized to take in the aforesaid list of taxable property, for his extraordinary trouble on the occasion, shall be applied towards lessening the county levy, and the treble tax, shall be charged to the sheriff, and accounted for as other taxes.

§ 9. Be it further enacted, That each person so appointed to receive lists of taxable property, as aforesaid, after having collected the lists of taxable property, in his district, in manner before directed, they shall deliver the same to the clerk of the county court for the said county in which the person giving in such list of taxable property resides, on or before the 5th day of September; and the said clerk shall proceed to make out alphabetical books of all persons and property subject to taxation in the present usual form, and shall examine said books, and certify them to be correct; and shall as soon as the sheriff of his county shall enter into bond for collecting the tax, as the law directs, deliver to such sheriff, one copy of said book, as his guide, for collection, and transmit one copy to the auditor of public accounts; and the clerk shall be allowed for his services in making out the said books, five mills for each line composed of words & figures, contained in such books, which shall be certified by the court to the auditor—who shall issue his warrant on the treasurer for the same; and the auditor shall keep and preserve said books; and the clerk shall also retain and keep the remaining book in his office, which shall serve for laying the county levy; and it may be examined or copies had therefrom, at the charge of any person or persons requiring the same.

§ 10. Be it further enacted, That the

person so appointed to take in lists of taxable property as aforesaid, shall be exempt from fine for not doing militia duty, working on high ways, and serving as jurors, for one year.

§ 11. Be it further enacted, That any person so appointed by the county court for the purpose of taking in lists of taxable property, or clerk failing to perform any one of the duties imposed upon them by this act shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the auditor in the General Court, or any Circuit Court, on motion—ten days notice of said motion being first given by the auditor.

§ 12. Be it further enacted, That so much of all laws as provides any compensation to commissioners of the tax, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of February next.

Atteste, THO. DOUGHERTY, C. H. R. Concurring in.

Atteste, WILLIS A. LEE, C. S. January 29, 1810.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act, entitled "An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the Indiana territory for the time being, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to apportion the representatives among the several counties in said territory as he shall think proper, having regard to the numbers limited in the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and to issue his writ for the election of such representatives agreeably to the apportionment which he may make at such time as he shall deem most convenient for the citizens of the several counties in said territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the legislature of said territory shall be convened the number of representatives in each county thereof, shall be regulated by the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when any vacancy shall occur in the legislative council, by death, resignation or removal from office, or when from either of said causes there shall be no delegate from said territory to the Congress of the United States, the governor shall in either case be authorized to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held to supply such vacancy according to law.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW GREGG, President of the senate pro tempore.

December 15, 1809.—APPROVED JAMES MADISON.

RESOLVED

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the expressions contained in the official letter of Francis J. Jackson, Minister Plenipotentiary of this British Majesty near the United States, dated the 23d day of October 1809, and addressed to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State conveying the idea that the executive government of the United States had a knowledge, that the arrangement lately made by Mr. Erskine, his predecessor in behalf of his government with government of the United States was entered into without competent powers on the part of Mr. Erskine for that purpose, were highly indecorous and insolent. That the repetition of the same intimation in his official letter dated the 4th of Nov. 1809, after he was apprised by the asseveration of the Secretary of State, that their executive government had no such knowledge, and that if it had possessed such knowledge, such arrangement would not have been entered into on the part of the U. States; and after also being officially apprised, that such intimation was inadmissible, was still more insolent and affronting; and that in refusing to receive any further communications from him in consequence of these outrageous and premeditated insults the executive government has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honour, as well as to the character and interest of the American people. That the letter signed Francis J. Jackson, headed "Circular," dated 13th of November, 1809, and published and circulated through the country, is a still more direct and aggravated insult and affront to the American people and their government, as it is evidently an insidious attempt to excite their resentments and distrusts against their own government by appealing to them, through false or fallacious disguises, against some of its acts; and to excite resentments and divisions amongst the people themselves, which can only be dishonorable to their own characters and ruinous to their own interests; and the Congress of the United States do hereby solemnly pledge themselves to the American people, and to the world, to stand by and support the executive government in its refusal to receive any further communications from the said Francis J. Jackson, and to call into action the whole force of the nation, if it should become necessary, in consequence of the conduct of the Executive government in this respect, to repel such insults, and to assert and maintain the rights, the honor and the interests of the United States.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 12, 1810.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, resides in Lexington. He lives adjoining the Circuit Court Clerk's Office. Lexington, Feb. 6th 1810. (17)

Taken up by Elizabeth D. Scott, near Shawnee Run ferry, a BA MALE, four years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, has some white hairs in her forehead, appears to have had a small piece cut off the end of her tail, something like a brand on the near shoulder but not intelligible. Appraised to \$0 dollars. Certified under my hand this 13th day of January 1810.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P. Scott County St.

Taken up by John Gibson living on Lytle's Fork, a DARK BAY HORSE, three white feet, thirteen and a half hands high, three years old. Appraised to 10 dollars. Attest CARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

MR. SMITH—If you think the following translation of the very good French verses in your Gazette of the 16th ult. worthy please insert it.

To Mrs. M^{rs} ELLE.

'Tis yours in learning's walks to shine,
And with fair art the graces join,
Your pen, harmonious strong and clear,
Informs the soul, and charms the ear.
Your genius Nature's Garden views,
Bee like to sip its honey dews.
The two fair wreaths so late you twin'd,
With all that's sweet and lovely join'd,
A frown on envy's brow may raise,
But rival worth shall warmly praise.

ADDENDA.

Thus far correct and sweetly too,
Th' admiring bard her picture drew;
But, should he all her merits know,
His verse harmonious still would flow:
What might scoop her mind commands,
How peerless 'midst the fair she stands;
In history's universal page,
Thro' every dark and golden age;
What bounds the world's wide regions part,
As if she knew his map by heart;
How softly sweet and clear she sings,
How boldly sweeps the trembling strings:
In virtue's spotless as she's wise,
A friend to worth, without disguise,
With but one fault, M^{rs} ELLE is poor—
But what can more the muse allure,
Shall empty pomp call forth his lays,
And rob from humble worth his praise.

THE GIFT.

By GOLDSMITH.

TO IRIS.

In Bow Street, Covent-Garden,
SAY, cruel Iris, pretty rake,
Dear mercenary beauty,
What annual offering shall I make
Expressive of my duty?

My heart a victim to thine eyes,
Should I at once deliver,
Say, would the angry fair one prize
The gift who slights the giver?

A bill, a jewel, watch, or toy,
My rivals give—and let 'em,
If gems, or gold, import a joy,
I'll give them—when I get 'em.

I'll give—but not the full-blown rose,
Or rose bud more in fashion;
Such short liv'd offerings but disclose
A transitory passion.

I'll give thee something yet unpaid,
Not less sincere than civil;
I'll give thee—ah! too charming maid,
I'll give thee—to the devil.

A KISS.

Fie, DELIA! why so gravely look,
Lose a kiss or two I took?
Those ruby lips might thousands grant,
Sweet fogues, that never feel the want:
So little in a kiss I see,
A hundred thou may'st take from me.

But since, like misers o'er their store,
Thou hast to give, though running o'er—
I scorn to cause the slightest pain,
So pray 'thee take them back again;
Nay, with good interest be it done,
Thou'rt welcome to take ten for one.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment

of

DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits,
Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Is-
land Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Impe-
rial, Hylon, Young Hylon & Hylon Skin
Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars,
Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins
and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo
of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by
12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drugs,
&c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable
terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton,
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country
Thread, &c. October 21.

NEW GOODS

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING-
TON.

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large
supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for
the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will
enable them to give better bargains than ever
have been sold in the state heretofore.
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hylon, Hylon Cluon,
Hylon and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
oldstand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attor-
ney, will resume his practice—He resides in
Lexington. All letters to him must be post-
paid. Feb'y, 15th, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste;—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whomay call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coque-
lico and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thankfully received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N.B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me on the 27th December
1809, in the night, A LITTLE NEGRO WO-
MAN named LORRY; rather taller than com-
mon, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes
in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some
negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she
has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat,
and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is
about 18 years; she is very fashionably dress-
ed, had on when taken away a blue calico
habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and
common winter shoes. I wish people to look
sharp for I have some thought they will dress
her in man's clothing. Any person securing her
in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her
again shall receive the above reward, paid by
me.

HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF.

Madison county—five miles from
the mouth of Tate's creek, & one
mile from Gen. G. Clay's. tf

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—20 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanagers Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plans double and sin-
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following ar-
ticles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d.
per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whis-
key at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the
usual prices. Any person availing themselves
of the late flag nation act, passed by the legis-
lature of this state, can expect no further in-
dulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted
for home manufacture.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-
turning his most grateful acknowledgements to
his friends and the public in general for the
great encouragement he has experienced during
his residence in this place, and inform them
that he has removed his cabinet work shop
to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Hum-
phrey's, where all orders will be punctually ex-
ecuted by the public's humble servant.
Robert Wilson.

A GREAT BARGAIN

ON A LONG CREDIT.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Jout-
itt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres,
about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared
and in good order for cultivation. The place
offers many inducements to the farmer, being
but a few miles from the Kentucky river.
There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that
have borne four or five years fruit of the best
quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine
peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considera-
ble part of the farm) with good post and rail
fence.—The payments made easy, and long
credit given upon the purchase money being
secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive
further information by application to
JAMES MORRISON,
OR
JOSEPH W. HAWKINS.
Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810. tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-
ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,
WITH 3 springs thereon, about half clear-
ed, together with about 500 bearing Apple
trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry,
and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated
on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-
tiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in
the inside (and handsomely divided) with five
fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and
also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same,
in the position of an L, together with a large
and convenient double Barn newly built and
shingled roof, with other convenient out build-
ings. The above plantation lies on the Cincin-
nati road—the buildings one mile from George-
town (Scott County) on said road, and bound-
ed by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on
the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale,
300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge,
and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and
Cincinnati road (said land unimproved) also
1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying
10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of
Black Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimpro-
ved) also a Negro Woman about 35 years
old, of a good quality to her age. I will take
property of certain descriptions for all except
the above plantation, and for terms, apply to
the subscriber about 2 1-2 miles from Lexing-
ton, on the road to Georgetown.
JAMES LEMON, Sen.
January 1st, 1810. tf

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

tf Lexington, December 26, 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for

Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles,

OF ANY LENGTH—BY

JOHN LOCKWOOD,

Corner of Upper & High Streets.
Also—CASH given for BARLEY.
Lexington, December 4, 1809. tf

100 Hogheads of Tobacco.

LEWIS SANDERS,

WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogs-
heads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two
dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Mer-
chandise.
Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810. 5t

THE CO PARTNERSHIP

OF HART, BARTON & HART, was
by agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abra-
ham S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving
partners, are authorised to close their affairs; to
whom, it is hoped, those who are indebted to,
or have claims against the said concern, will
apply without delay, and settle their accounts.

ELEANOR HART, Executrix.

HENRY CLAY, Executors of

JOHN W. HUNT, T. Hart, dec.

ABRAHAM S. BARTON,

JOHN HART.

Jan. 15, 1810.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY,
HOG'S LARD, WHITE BEANS,
and Country made LINEN,
WANTED BY
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
first day of this month, a negro man named
DAVID, of a dark complexion, five feet eight
or nine inches high, a little marked with the small
pox about twenty seven or eight years of age; he
took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes
on said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living about
six miles south of Nashville, on Richland
creek, about the 6th of June last, a negro man
named BEN, about forty or forty-five years of
age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very
stout made and tolerably black, a blacksmith
by trade. His marks I do not so well recollect,
but believe, he has a small scar on his upper
lip and two or three on his head, which he said
was occasioned by a kick of a horse, and he has
a remarkable short nappy wool on his head. He
had on when he went away, a dark mixed
home made coat, white linsy overalls, and a
towel shirt, a wool hat and a pair of very strong
made Jefferson shoes with a thick spur piece on
behind. I bought him the fall of 1806 in the city
of Richmond, state of Virginia, from Lewis
Harvey, who I expect he will aim for, or the
state of Ohio. The above reward will be paid
by me if he is confined in any jail so I get him
again, or delivered to me living on Richland
creek, or reasonable charges.

JOHN HARDING.

January 12, 1810. 3t

Taken up by Robert Tincher,

Living on Muddy creek, one Sorrel Mare,
and Sorrel Horse Colt—she is about six
years old, about fourteen hands high, has some
saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white,
a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot
near the hip bone, the fore part of the ear fore
part mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty-
two dollars.

Nathan Lipscomb, j. p.

November 2nd, 1809. 3t.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Banton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that to the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that patron-
age which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutberr Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN,

That I intend to remove this spring from
the neighborhood of Lexington to Mer-
cer county—I earnestly request that all
persons that have any demand against me,
will come forward, that a fair settlement
may be made and proper steps may be
taken to discharge them—and all persons
indebted to me in any case whatsoever
whether as Executor, Administrator, or as
collector for others, are as are as earnestly
requested to come & settle their accounts
by the 15th of February, after that time
all the papers will be given into the hands
of proper persons to collect them. I
likewise give notice to any person that
wilt to purchase a good farm, lying
within three & a half miles from Lexington,
150 acres out of the late Col. John Camp-
bell's military survey, may purchase on
good terms, by applying to me, living on
the place, on the Hickman road.
JOHN BRYANT.
January 29th, 1810. 3t

STUD HORSES

TO be farmed out on reasonable terms; ped-
igree equal to any country bred horse, for par-
ticulars apply to

WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. I wish to employ two NEGRO MEN to
work on my farm. W. W.
Land for the cultivation of Hemp to be let.
January 8th, 1810. tf



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, o-
therwise they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

John W. Hunt, Abraham S. Barton &
Jahn Hart,

HAVE entered into partnership under the
firm of Barton, Hart & Co. and have become
interested with the executors of Thos. Hart-
dec'd. in the rope walk, belonging to the es-
tate of the said Thos. Hart dec'd. under the
firm of Hunt & Co. They have just opened
an assortment of GOODS, in the house lately
occupied by Hart, Barton & Hart, where they
will constantly give the highest price in Cash,
for Hemp. 3t

NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE.

I HAVE RECEIVED ON COMMISSION, A
QUANTITY OF GOOD
NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE,
Which I am authorized to sell at 18 cents per
pound.

N. PRENTISS.

January 20th, 1810. tf

A List of letters remaining in the Post-
Office at Nicholasville 31st of December,
1809, if not taken out in three months,
will be sent to the General Post-Office as
dead letters.

Saml. Reedy	Jacob Sautler
Saml. Johnston	John Ward
Clerk of Jessamine	Nath. Drake
Circuit Court	John Knox
Mrs. Elizabeth Wal.	Capt. James Martin
ker	Mical Lyder
Jesse Roper	Mrs. Fanny M'Cabe
Daniel Briant	William Patterson
Collen Moore	Andrew Muldon
James M'Campbell	David Hendley
Thos. Looker	Wely J. Bumer
James Brelan	Elijah Cravens
Joseph Deen	

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the
corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where
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